abiding people. Notwithstanding their proximity to Texas, there is little or no whisky introduced to their capital during the legislature-a statement which cannot be truthfully uttered when referring to some other legislative bodies in the Territory. As a people, however, the Chickasaws are not as susceptible to religious training as the Choctaws: but if deficient in this respect, they are certainly their equals intellectually. The Chickasaw full-bloods, however, are more superstitious than their neighbors; witch doctors and Pashofah dances being still popular in some localities. The dance of the "Pashofah," which is believed to be a certain cure in many stages of disease, is carried on in front of the patient, who is placed in a house facing the east, and only accessible to the Medicine Man, who performs his craft in secret. Meanwhile the guests dance with great energy, a young woman of the tribe jingling a few pebbles in a pair of terrapin shells suspended from one of her limbs. A huge pot of meat and corn boiled together is then served by means of a large wooden ladle, which is passed around until everybody is satisfied. They believe that each visitor in this way carries off a portion of the disease. During the ceremony the greatest importance is attached to the most trifling circumstances. The fullbloods' faith in witchcraft, however, has considerably declined within the past few years.

The Chickasaw Nation, which up to 1885 was a good deer and turkey range, holds out at present but little encouragement to the lover of the rifle, although small game, chickens, quails, etc., are still abundant. The same may be said of the Cherokee and Creek Nations, so that the hunter of large game must shoulder his Ballard or Winchester and turn his face toward the mountains of the Choctaw Nation if he wishes to enjoy a pleasant and profitable week in the camp.